

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the indicated paragraphs with the following amended versions thereof:

Paragraph beginning on page 3, line 26:

Another technology related to the present invention is called XML, which stands for eXtensible Markup Language. Generally, XML is a set of rules for defining semantic tags that break a document into parts and that identify the different parts of the document. XML provides a meta-markup language that defines a syntax used to define one or more application-specific structured markup languages. An XML software developer can define a set of XML tags for a specific use or purpose. The tags can then be documented in a "document type definition" (DTD) or XML Schema. Publicly available document type definitions exist to describe vocabularies and syntax for various fields such as chemistry, physics, computers and many other fields. As an example, a document type definition for solid-state physics might include tag definitions that allow a user to provide data in a document for atoms, molecules, molecular bonds and so forth. As a specific example, an atom tag might define the structure of an atom by including fields or parameters that allow a user to define the number of protons, electrons, atomic weight, atomic symbol and so forth for a particular atom. In this manner, XML provides a way to define a generic structure for commonly known things (e.g., atoms in this example) and allows a user to supply data to the structure. Once populated with data, the XML structure can be transported and interpreted by other users or software applications that have access to the document type definition that contains the tag definitions for that structure. Continuing the example, a molecular science document type definition can be shared by many different people who wish to develop software applications in the molecular sciences field. This allows these applications to exchange and "understand" data in an XML document prepared using the proper tags for that document type definition. If the application

understands the syntax defined by the document type definition, it automatically understands the languages built using the XML tags.

Two paragraphs beginning on page 6, line 1:

Conventional techniques for representing and displaying managed resource data to a user of a resource management software application suffer from a number of deficiencies. By way of example, a resource management software application such as Windows Explorer is limited to displaying resource information concerning resources for which Windows Explorer has pre-programmed knowledge. If a new type of resource is introduced into a computing system environment and Windows Explorer attempts to access that resource for display and/or configuration (i.e., management) purposes, Windows Explorer may be unaware of how to properly represent and/or display the new resource. This is primarily because the Windows Explorer resource management application has been statically programmed to understand how to recognize and interact with certain types of predefined resources, and was unable to adapt in a flexible manner to the representation in management of new resources which are accessible by computer system. In other words, Windows Explorer can display and can manage resources such as files, directories, printers, network interfaces and a few other resources because Windows Explorer has been preprogrammed with management functions capable of properly controlling for configuring such resources. However, a new resource such as a new type of data storage system is introduced for access by computer system operating Windows Explorer, Windows Explorer may only be able to provide a graphical representation such as an icon which indicates that the resource exists but will be unable to access management functions which are specific to the new resource and will be unable to obtain and display data associated with the resource in different formats.

In addition, a user of the conventional resource management application such as Windows Explorer is unable to view resource data in a variety of different

arrangements or views. For example, if a user selects a specific folder that represents a subdirectory in a file system in order to view the contents of a subdirectory, Windows Explorer is limited to displaying the contents of that subdirectory according to a predefined view of a subdirectory data. The view may include an icon for each file or directory within the subdirectory and may further include detailed information such as path information, creation date and size information related to resources within the selected subdirectory. The user is unable to modify the predefined views in order to create alternative configurations of Windows Explorer which can display such resource information in a variety of different formats. Again, such limitations are due primarily to the fact that conventional resource management application such as Windows Explorer are limited to preconceived data definitions and views that are statically defined at the time of the creation of the resource management application.